

Honoring a Hero.

Among the proceedings of the recent Democratic State Convention in Minnesota, which was characterized by great unanimity and enthusiasm, we find the following. Mr. Brown is an old Wilmingtonian, well-known and highly respected by our older citizens:

J. Potts Brown, of Hennepin county, in a brief and a cogent address, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the conduct and achievements of General Winslow at Fort Hancock, we recognize the patriotic and brilliant soldier, as well as the accomplished and generous citizen, submissive always to the constitution and laws of our common country, having a deep and unswerving loyalty in war the more uncommon virtue of magnanimity in peace, signifying his lofty statesmanship. The right of trial by jury—the *habeas corpus*—the liberty of the press—the freedom of speech—the natural rights of person, and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order.

Qualities and sentiments which endear him to the National Democracy.

The result was adopted with three cheers that made the welkin ring.

The South and National Politics.

We publish elsewhere a well-considered and forcible article from the Washington *Patriot* controverting the position taken by General Hampton, and that which we have been advocating, in regard to the connection of the South with National politics, and especially in regard to Southern representation in the National Democratic Convention. We are free to say that most of the Democratic papers of the North occupy the same position, while those of the South are divided.

This is a question of policy entirely. Our opinion is based upon the experience of the past and the growing efforts of President Grant and his party to renew and increase the prejudices of the Northern people against us. But it is a question upon which there should be no difference of opinion, much less any division among us. If all the Southern States do not concur, or if the Northern Democrats generally oppose this inaction on our part, we must, as General Hampton well says, in any event act in perfect accord, and with entire harmony. Too much is at stake for us to differ among ourselves, and all must agree to any plan which will tend to save the South from ruin.

We are not prepared to yield our opinion, however, as to the policy of Southern non-participation in the Convention, and we believe it will be more apparent as time passes. Unless bad blood is stirred between the sections and the Union kept asunder by proscriptive legislation the occupation of the Radical party is gone, and their organization would topple to the ground. We should, at least, refrain from giving them props.

We admit the force of the position that the entire absence of Southern delegates will give a sectional and fragmentary appearance to the party and its platform, but we believe such an absence will likewise take from our opponents one of their chief weapons of attack, which seems so effective among the Northern masses.

Our friends of the North, however, will find that we are willing to adopt that policy which may at the time be regarded as best. We will enter the canvass for success, and we will neglect nothing which an honorable people can do to achieve it.

Strange Bed Fellows.

The announcement that Colonel MARCUS ERWIN and Mr. LEWIS HANES would edit the Raleigh *Era*, and the very affectionate public embrace which the former gives the latter, brings to mind forcibly the rather homely adage: Politics make strange bed fellows. If there are two men more diametrically opposed to each other in opinions, in habits, in association, in manners, in looks, than any other two in the world it is ERWIN and HANES. They have never thought alike upon any subject upon which men could possibly differ, and they are so constituted as to make it a moral impossibility for them to agree. They may both have persuaded themselves into the belief that it is a "good thing" to turn Radical, and we doubt even that; but if they have they will soon agree that they were mistaken, and beyond this they can have no opinion in common.

Mr. HANES being a consistent Unionist throughout the war, should very naturally, he says, have found himself in the Republican party at its close, but he did not. Colonel ERWIN being a secessionist *per se*, very naturally found himself at the close of the war in the Democratic party, and he did.

Mr. HANES left the Conservative party because it was not conservative enough. Colonel ERWIN left it because it was too conservative. The one cautions, timid, slow, his sickly Republicanism is the result of six years earnest cultivation; the other, like Jonah's gourd, was the growth of night, and will die as suddenly. Mr. HANES declines to go back upon his record during and since the war, and boasts of his opposition to leading Radical measures. Colonel ERWIN goes back upon his with a nonchalance and relief that is perfectly refreshing. Mr. HANES would not do it for no other reason than his aversion of being original in anything, fearing he might be guilty of some slight indiscretion. Colonel ERWIN would just to be original, and from a natural fondness for slight indiscretions.

Mr. HANES is so tender-hearted that he would not tread upon a worm, much less wound the feelings of a human being. Colonel ERWIN delights in treading upon feelings generally, and hurting folks' feelings in particular, of which General DOCKERY must have a very vivid recollection from his experience in the State Senate in 1861. Mr. HANES' kindly disposition will enable him to embrace the "man and brother" in his political creed, while Colonel ERWIN has about as much use for the political Sambo as he has for a temperance society.

We suppose that Mr. HANES will work the heavy guns of the fortress and overshoot his mark. The light artillery of Colonel ERWIN will be at short range.

While the one cannot see the damage done by the big shells of the other, neither will the former have much regard for the slight wounds inflicted by the latter.

But, then, the taste of the general reader ought to be satisfied. If both have full scope the views of every shade of Republicanism, from the m.-s. liberal to the most radical, will be gratified. HANES, cold, prosy, long-winded, wordy, heavy, didactic, phlegmatic, Dorr-ic and Constitutional; ERWIN, genial, poetic, brief, impulsive, impetuous, vivacious, caring as little for "Dorr's case" and the Constitution as he does for any of the petidissimacies of his co-editor. Between the two the tastes and fancies of all ought to be tickled.

But for all this we like this strange couple. We shall not inquire into the singular circumstances which have brought them together, for the times are indeed out of joint. We can only remind them that Settle and Phillips and Pool and a few other of their present political associates are of gentle birth and creditable association. The depths to which they have descended, victims to those "Good Intentions," with which Hell is paved, may serve as a warning to our quondam friends, and as we lay them back in their little bed we assure them that

"We admire the man who saves His honesty in crowds of knaves."

To the Patrons of the Road.

WILMINGTON, (CHARLOTTE & RICHMOND R. R. Co.) Office Chief Engineer and Gen. Supt. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 29, 1871.

I am authorized to state that a contract has been made with Messrs. Cameron, Drane & Co., and that they have effected their arrangements, to finish this Road to Charlotte and Shelby, on or before the first day of November, 1872.

It is understood that the work will be commenced within thirty days.

S. L. FREMONT, Chief Engineer.

We publish the above note with much pleasure. It is a most gratifying confirmation of our announcement a day or two since. The intelligence will be received by our up-country friends with infinite satisfaction, and will give an impetus to business in our city which must result beneficially.

We congratulate the officers of the Company on the result of their labors. The completion of this great Railroad will do more for the welfare of our city than all its other works of internal improvement. The prosperity of both must, indeed, be very great.

Radical Robbery of the South.

Whatever may be the truth in regard to the alleged frauds in New York, the Washington *Patriot*, the question is distinctly local, and concerns a single community, who are now dealing with it sternly in their own way, and determined to reform a charter, which was mainly imposed upon them by the almost solid vote of the Republicans in the Legislature.

A subject of far greater magnitude and graver import, affecting the whole country, demands attention at our hands. We refer to the enormous robbery of the Southern States, perpetrated by the agents and emissaries of the National Administration, in support of its policy, and intended to promote the re-election of General Grant.

Our limited space does not permit more than a general glance at the system of organized plunder, which has been practiced in every State under Radical rule, or where reconstruction was even temporarily applied. The figures are derived from official reports, or the latest census returns, and may, therefore, be easily verified.

LOUISIANA.

1871. State debt, per report of Auditor \$41,194,473.

Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$8,778,618.

Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$23,500,000.

1861. Total debt, \$76,473,001.

Increased indebtedness, \$66,374,017.

1871. Debt, by report State Treasurer \$20,137,500.

Bonds, authorized and issued to railroads by Radical Legislature and Governor, \$30,000,000.

1861. Debt, \$50,137,500.

Increased indebtedness, \$1,700,750.

In 1861 Georgia was almost entirely exempt from taxation, by the receipts from the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which covered the State expenses. This road was recently sold to Cameron, Delano, Bullock and others, for one third of its value.

1871. Debt and liabilities, \$45,683,263.

1861. Debt and liabilities, \$20,115,666.

Increased indebtedness, \$25,567,597.

1871. Admitted debt, \$30,215,915.

1861. Debt and liabilities, \$14,575,375.

Increased indebtedness, \$15,640,540.

The lowest Radical figures of the present debt are adopted, although they do not include five millions of additional obligations.

1871. Debt, \$147,287,141.

1861. Debt, \$34,277,298.

Increased indebtedness, \$112,909,843.

1871. Debt and liabilities, \$17,500,000.

1861. Debt and liabilities, \$5,000,000.

Increased indebtedness, \$12,500,000.

1871. Debt and liabilities, \$17,288,010.

1861. Debt and liabilities, \$5,000,000.

Increased indebtedness, \$12,288,010.

1871. Debt for railroads, \$12,000,000.

Other liabilities have been incurred, but no official report of the aggregate can be found. There was no debt previous to the war. In 1860 the tax on property was ten cents on the \$100. It is now \$25.

The taxes of 1871 amount to \$5,890,000, or ten times the amount ever levied before reconstruction.

1871. Debt and liabilities, \$13,500,000.

1861. Debt and liabilities, \$3,000,000.

Increased indebtedness, \$10,500,000.

The county taxes are enormous.

1871. Debt reported, \$1,800,000.

The amount of railroad bonds is large, but not stated in the Radical reports.

The county taxation is enormous, and does not appear in the local returns of the State taxes.

FLORIDA.

The debt and obligations of this State have been purposely concealed, and are

estimated to range between six and sixteen millions of dollars. The bonds for railroads have been manipulated by some of the managers, who robbed North Carolina.

RECAPITULATION.	
Louisiana.....	\$66,374,017
Georgia.....	45,683,263
Florida.....	12,288,010
North Carolina.....	15,640,540
Virginia.....	12,500,000
South Carolina.....	12,500,000
Alabama.....	12,500,000
Texas (lowest estimate).....	12,000,000
Arkansas.....	10,500,000
Mississippi (pe. 1860).....	1,800,000
Florida (lowest estimate).....	6,000,000
Total.....	\$221,911,747

North Carolina, additional, not included in Radical report.....5,000,000

Radical robbery in three years \$26,911,747

Appalling as these figures are, they do not represent the entire indebtedness by tens of millions. The Radical authorities have deliberately concealed and misrepresented the actual and outstanding obligations, for political effect. This gigantic debt was mostly incurred during the last three years, under pretext of building railroads and making other improvements. But the bonds were sold and stolen, and there is nothing to show for the two hundred and twenty-six millions, but the sudden wealth of carpet-bag Governors, office holders and members of Congress, who shared the spoils. Literally nothing.

But the oppression and outrage upon these unfortunate people does not end here. Not satisfied with the plunder thus appropriated in the shape of bonds, by means of corrupt and infamous legislation, the screw has been turned wherever Radicalism still holds possession of power, by the most outrageous county taxes, to say nothing of those for the State at large.

The following table, just prepared at the Census Office, exhibits the comparative value of property in eight States for 1860 and 1870, respectively, and the difference in the county taxes for those two periods:

As-essed VALUATION.

STATES. 1870. 1860.

Alabama.....	153,284,652	132,198,762
Arkansas.....	92,369,897	180,211,339
Florida.....	22,730,022	38,929,685
Georgia.....	226,119,516	618,232,387
Louisiana.....	43,870,271	435,785,205
North Carolina.....	177,278,895	235,411,128
South Carolina.....	127,613,954	42,297,602
South Carolina.....	174,499,421	489,319,128

TAXATION.

STATES. 1870. 1860.

Alabama.....	(c)	3.9	4.74
Arkansas.....	1.78	760	285.773
Florida.....	165.851	74	425
Georgia.....	941.606	283	305
Louisiana.....	1,109	990	440.138
Mississippi.....	2,170	993	384.908
North Carolina.....	1,223	828	235.411
South Carolina.....	575	005	55.566

It is thus seen, that while the aggregate value of taxable property is reduced more than one-half, the county taxation alone has been increased four, five, and even ten fold beyond any experience before reconstruction. If this system of extortion and robbery had been imposed upon a people ordinarily prosperous, it might have been endured. But it was applied to a population, exhausted by the privations of four years of unequal strife, suddenly deprived of their accustomed labor, and utterly destitute of any resource but their own hands, to recommence the battle of life. The history of the civilized world presents no such spectacle of tyranny and spoliation combined, or of tranquil submission to such monstrous wrongs on the part of a spirited people educated in the ideas of personal and public liberty.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

To the Patrons of this Association.

Our next annual Fair will commence on the 14th of November and continue for four days.

We hope this Fair will be more attractive and useful than either of the ones preceding it, which have been regarded as successful.

Arrangements have been made for a large exhibition of Agricultural and Mechanical implements, and we hope merchants will make a much larger display of their wares and merchandise than ever before. To the Farmers we say we expect them to be much more fully represented than they were last year. We hope to see a very large show of stock of all kinds, not neglecting good specimens of the native stock.

Cotton and other crops, we trust, will be fully represented by the choicest specimens.

In the Department of Useful Machinery we fully expect to have on exhibition one of "Thompson's Road Steamers," that have proved so successful to the farming interests wherever they have been introduced.

We expect some fine specimens of the Horse, both for Plantation use and for speed and pleasure.

Added to the foregoing, the attractions of FROBAL HALL, under the supervision of the ladies of our city, we trust, will be well worth a visit to our Fair.

Come, we say to our friends and patrons everywhere, come and see us and let us interchange views and opinions, learn and be instructed by the showing of the best specimens of our producing country.

We offer you a most hearty welcome to the old Cape Fear country, that, in times past, was not slow in making her voice and her arms felt when it was necessary to rally her sons, or deal sturdy blows in a cause that was just, and especially in the great work of Progress and Improvement, improvements by which you can visit here from the North, from the South and from the West, by means of the Iron Horse.

Come, we say, and bring your friends and kin folks!

S. L. FREMONT, Pres't.

President's Office Cape Fear Agricultural Association, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 30, 1871.

Papers friendly to our Association please copy.

Cash vs. Credit.

The Wilmington Journal reduces its subscription price to \$3 a year, and gives notice that all subscriptions be paid in advance. This is right. A newspaper which is afraid to insist upon payment has no confidence in its own

strength, and flabby journals, as the public know, are not worth the postage. These journals throw in long credits as a bribe to a reluctant advertiser, and make up their subscription list of folk who do not intend to pay, and to folk who, neither class, we venture to remark, will support a live and vigorous newspaper.

Our friend is right. A paper which cannot command a prepaid subscription list is not worth publishing or taking.

We are satisfied that unpaid subscriptions have been and are the curse of Southern newspapers. We are done with it forever.

We are glad to say that our old subscribers are paying up very rapidly, and are renewing for another term, while we have never added so many new subscribers to our list in the same length of time as we did during the week just closed. We are satisfied that our patrons do not expect or desire us to publish a paper for nothing, and those who do are not such subscribers as we seek.

It would be the merest affectation upon the part of the Editor of the JOURNAL not to acknowledge candidly an appreciation of the kindly expressions of his friend, the junior Editor of the Hillsboro Recorder. Under ordinary circumstances such sentiments would find welcome, but coming from one holding close official relations with us during the war, a school in which character and conduct could be so well learned, they lie close to our heart.

We have also to thank our cotemporaries of the Newbern Journal of Commerce and the Weldon News for kindly references to the JOURNAL and its Editor. The good opinion of our brethren of the press is one of the few attractions in the editorial treadmill.

OUR WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

Memphis Trade—Her Grand Canal Scheme—Steam Canal Boat Prize—Memphis Press—Crops in Mississippi—Drought in DeSoto—Politics—How a City was Built in Six Years.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The summer months having given way to incipient Fall the stagnation of business attendant thereupon has yielded to a rapid revivification of trade in Memphis, not confined to any particular branch, but showing itself among dry-goods, grocers, boot and shoe and hardware people, dealers in building materials, lumber, bricks and iron. In fact a season of unusual activity seems to have dawned. The cotton crop in the portions of States that trade with this city is a very fair one; all its means of commercial activity and transportation are in a more vigorous condition than ever before; and just now her giant and influential *Appeal* is advocating a grand canal from Memphis to Mobile, making Horn Lake in Mississippi a part of it; then adopting the channel of Coldwater, Tallahatchie, Little River, Big Cypress, Big Black River, Leaf, Chickasaw and Escatawpa rivers to Mobile. Its purpose is to open an unbroken water-route for grain and heavy freights from the Northwest to Europe and South America. The canal extended to the mouth of Mobile Bay will touch the Gulf at a point where there is a depth of water of twenty-two feet, deep enough to float the largest river craft. A cheap and short route for imports from Europe, the West Indies and South America will thus be opened; and by constructing a canal between navigable rivers in Florida forty miles, the commercial distance between the Northwest and Liverpool will be lessened sixteen hundred miles. The canal would be three hundred and fifty-four miles shorter than the river distance to New Orleans, and by its means the wealth of half a continent will be concentrated at Memphis and Mobile, the terminal cities.

At present Memphis is chucking over the New York prize of one hundred thousand dollars for the Steam Canal boat of one of her citizens, F. M. Mallon, which is said to make five miles an hour without abrading or washing the banks. The city boasts of a new evening paper bearing the title of the *Daily Press*, said to be under able and experienced editorship. The Brown case, lately argued, has established the precedent of irresistible impulse as a plea, where one man kills another to make it manslaughter, a bailable offense. Crops in Mississippi have not turned out so favorably as early prognosticators had cause to hope. The crop is generally good throughout the State, but very little fodder was saved; fodder pulling being a business for which freedmen have little fancy, and they invariably shirk it all they can. Cotton in all parts of the country has had to run the gantlet of rust, the army and boll worm, which pests, in some sections have well nigh destroyed the crop, and intelligent farmers say the yield will be about half that of 1870. Here in DeSoto, in Cold Water Bottom, there is some apprehension of a cotton famine, as the weed is magnificent and a fine picking of bolls on the lower part of the stalk now open. Planters are paying cotton-pickers seventy-five cents a hundred and board. The drought in DeSoto is becoming a month, but did not damage corn in the bottoms. In the last week we have had abundant rain, which will, perhaps benefit cotton by bringing the third forming of bolls to perfect maturity. The people of Mississippi are fully alive to the importance of the political issues at stake, and Conventions are being held with great unanimity. At Hernando, in DeSoto county, September 11th, Democratic candidates were nominated for the Senate, House of Representatives, Sheriff, Clerk and Treasurer. It is a regular white man's ticket, and will afford a pretty fair test of the comparative strength of the different elements. People are taking uncommon interest in the approaching election, and it is believed that the Democrats will carry Mississippi as triumphantly as they did Kentucky. We see a letter from a Kansas city sojourner, showing how that municipal council has decided to become a city. Just that long ago it had five thousand people, and no railroads. When the scheme of railroad building was broached, each company was offered a subsidy by the townsmen. The projectors of a bridge over the Missouri, were given a bonus. They taxed themselves fifteen per cent to complete these undertakings, believing that the influx of population, so attracted, would pay them back. They were right. The property-holders of that day are now rich, and taxes are only three per cent. They taxed themselves fifteen per cent, and so people, and their town is now a city, a populous, lively, built in five years, in

a deserted place, and to-day, by every train, arrives emigrants with money and vigor to cultivate the surrounding prairies and accelerate the growth of Kansas City. Here is a lesson for the South. Emigration is her great need, and in it she will find a source of future prosperity.

Respectfully,
V. D. COVINGTON.

Hernando, Miss., Sept. 20th, 1871.

From the Richmond Whig.
A Judicial Campaign.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:
WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 25, 1871.—U. S. District Judge Underwood will preside on Monday next, at the Richmond (Va.) term of the U. S. Circuit Court, in the absence of Circuit Judge Bond, now engaged on the Ku-Klux trials at Raleigh, N. C. Judge Bond is alleged to be absent not in Richmond, having nearly 400 cases in North Carolina alone, and an equal number to try in South Carolina.

Judge Bond has carved out a good deal of work for his Fall campaign. He appears to enter upon it with hearty good will, and seems ambitious to revive the famous renown of the bloody Jeffries. When the English monster went forth in quest of the Whigs of the West, he boasted that he could smell a Presbyterian forty miles; but after filling the jails and making the scaffold to stream with blood, he died in prison. Judge Bond seems to be endowed with an equal voracity for victims. His jails are crowded with men, women and boys. He tries twenty at a time under the same indictment, and with a packed jury, subservient to his nod, his judicial magnanimity is never baffled. The law which was appointed to enforce, and which he proudly claims to be strictly constitutional, is simply an atrocity. It confounds the innocent with the guilty. It meets out the same punishment to every member of the jury, whether he is a sympathizer or a disloyal, whether he has ever participated in a crime or not, even though he had joined it for the most commendable and patriotic motives. The Judge reverses the humane principle of the old common law, and would rather convict nine hundred and ninety-nine innocent men than let one guilty culprit go.

There is nothing revolting to a sense of human justice, to say nothing of American justice, in this wholesale and indiscriminate conviction of whole masses of people to infamous punishment by packed juries and arbitrary trial by jury. Men are arrested and thrown into prison on the slightest suspicion, without any trial, and on the same testimony, are joyfully subjected by the judge to infamous penalties. Political tyranny and judicial corruption were in all cases gone hand in hand. The first uses the law as its favorite ally, and the second as its tool. The law which was appointed to enforce, and which he proudly claims to be strictly constitutional, is simply an atrocity. It confounds the innocent with the guilty. It meets out the same punishment to every member of the jury, whether he is a sympathizer or a disloyal, whether he has ever participated in a crime or not, even though he had joined it for the most commendable and patriotic motives. The Judge reverses the humane principle of the old common law, and would rather convict nine hundred and ninety-nine innocent men than let one guilty culprit go.

From the London News, 14th.

The Queen's Health.—The Abolition.

The public have observed with considerable anxiety the recent statements in the Court Circular respecting the health of the Queen. They are the more grave as coming from the highest official source, and for so many years her Majesty has been wont to find health and refreshment. She has sought, like numbers of her subjects, a renewal of strength in the fresh mountain air of Scotland, and that she should there be prostrated by weakness is matter of special regret and concern. We grieve to say, however, it is true that her Majesty has suffered from a severe and painful attack of illness. It commenced with a grave general derangement of health, and followed by a violent action of the throat, which rendered swallowing or speaking above a whisper very painful and difficult; and the attack ended in a very severe abscess under the arm. The abscess was opened by Professor Lister last Monday week, and proved to be much larger than had anticipated, fearing lest it should fail to progress satisfactorily, or lest there should be any appearance of another, he remained at the Castle the whole of last week. Happily there has been no drawback to the prognosis, and the professor left Balmoral on Sunday. We may trust, therefore, that there is no occasion for further anxiety. The Queen's health has so much more improved during the last few days, that she appears in a fair way of recovery. We trust the public press, that she is able to resume her drives, but such a return to extremely weakening and distressing. Her strength is much reduced, and we fear it must be some time before she recovers even her usual state of health.

The Law of Cotton Bales.

An act of February 23, 1871, passed by Congress, prescribes "that no loose hay, cotton freight, or loose hemp shall be carried on freight, any steamship, sailing ship, or passenger; nor shall baled cotton, hemp or other goods be carried in such steamships unless the bales are compactly pressed, and thoroughly covered with bagging or similar fabric, and secured with good rope or other material, and the cotton or hemp that shall be shipped or carried on any passenger steamer without conforming to the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars; which shall be liable to seizure and sale to satisfy the payment of such penalty."

This, the Journal of Commerce thinks, ought to be a sufficient inducement to planters to cover their cotton as well as to pack it properly. This act is now in force, and as the penalty is easily collected, and half, as the Journal infers, goes to the benefit of our friends, friends will do to stir up their packers on it is a good job. Every bale of cotton packed this fall and winter ought to be carefully covered in conformity with the provisions of this law.

March of the Cholera.

The cholera, which has lately visited in its march from Asia the cities of Königsburg, Danzig, Elbing, Altona, Coblentz, and Lubeck, in Germany; Vienna, in Austria; Moscow and St. Petersburg, in Russia; and has been sent its avian couriers to America. It will be seen by the dispatches that the disease is reported to have appeared in New York, and to have been introduced by German immigrants, and is now spreading at that place. The report sounds the first alarm we have had of the introduction of the ghastly visitor from abroad, and it is to be hoped that the local authorities there and elsewhere are prepared for all emergencies.

Two Wives, and Only Nineteen Years of Age.—The Youngest of the Big Game.